

KEEPING THE BOYS SMILING WHILE IN DEMOBILIZING TRAINING CAMPS

(By Associated Press)
NEW YORK, Jan. 9. — "Some show!"

"Yep, Broadway for mine!" Veterans of the "big show" over there and, incidentally, veteran and somewhat blasé first nighters of theatrical performances given within hearing of the crash of battle, a fisherman from Maine and a Kansas farmer, respectively sergeant and corporal in the United States army, were "talking it over" as a midnight train bore them from an evening's amusement in New York to a nearby debarkation camp.

With several score of their comrades, guests of the war camp community service, which had provided orchestra tickets for a star attraction of the metropolitan dramatic season, they had enjoyed one of the numerous features of the welcome to homecoming troops conducted by this organization.

During a year or more of constant change of scene—from cantonment to transport, to training camp abroad, to the "hardening" trenches, to battle, to rest billets and back into the fight again—the American soldier, the war camp directors say, has developed in an extreme degree the "Where do we go from here?" habit. Returned to home soil in the process of demobilization, it is inevitable, they declare, that he will chafe over detention at a debarkation camp. To meet this situation the organization provides theatre parties, automobile rides, meals and sleeping accommodations for men on leave in New York, while for the bed-ridden wounded in the debarkation hospitals almost daily entertainments are given by players from the leading Broadway production, appearing on professionally equipped stages in the wards.

The New York war camp makes itself felt as a "cheer up" agency for homeward bound troops as soon as their transports enter the harbor. Its activities continue until the returning units start for the demobilization cantonments, when other branches of this countrywide organization, which is to receive approximately \$20,000,000 of the united war work fund, take up the task which leads eventually to the soldiers' hearthstones.

Their first moment ashore was one of enlightenment. The pier was placarded with announcements of the "community's weekly vaudeville show, to which 'Your uniform is your pass' and at the cantonment the men found war camp workers

waiting for them, circulating information concerning the organization's numerous stations in New York and arranging with their officers for various types of free entertainment. As a result, the soldiers' typical "Let's go" found ready outlet.

To "keep 'em smiling" the war camp distributes every week among returned troops, along with other soldiers, sailors and marines within the city's gates, 10,000 tickets for the best metropolitan shows, many of them donated by theatre owners. It stages in the port hospitals six or seven entertainments a week, with Broadway actors and actresses as volunteer performers; it conducts in the Manhattan opera house every Sunday afternoon a continuous vaudeville performance, to which American and allied uniforms give admission; it provides every Sunday, and whenever possible during the week, automobile sightseeing tours for 300 to 500 wounded men; and it holds scores of "home again" parties, at which hundreds of girls from the Comrade society make merry with the men and help to ease them back

into civil life after their necessarily restricted existence under military discipline.

This is the lighter side of the war camp work, which provides comfort as well as entertainment. With a hotel on West Twenty-second street as its center, the organization maintains a feeding and housing system capable of accommodating thousands of men at a time. At the hotel, which has 4500 beds, a man in uniform may spend the night and have breakfast at a cost of from 35 to 50 cents. Similar arrangements prevail at canteens and smaller stations throughout the city. In the aggregate the war camp has sleeping quarters for 10,000 men, soon to be increased to 15,000 through a gift from the war department of 5000 beds.

At all these stations a soldier's or sailor's credit is good. If a guest is "broke" the workers take his "I O. U." The organization credits its patrons, who have numbered many hundreds thousands, with a record showing only one per cent of failures to redeem this pledge.

CALIFORNIA REPORTS ON HER INSTITUTIONS

(By Associated Press)
SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 9.—While the population of California has increased 8.22 per cent during the past two years the number of insane has increased 1.03 per cent, said the biennial report of F. W. Hatch, general superintendent of state hospitals which has just been submitted to Governor Stephens. One of every 300 persons in the state is insane, the report said.

Four hundred and thirty-seven inebriates have been admitted to state hospitals on voluntary application as against 1516 for the preceding biennial period, the report showed. "Liquor and drugs cost more and are harder to get," said the report referring to this decrease. "The high wages prevailing have caused many of the inebriate class to go to work actively and to give up their old habits; patriotism has induced many to join the military and naval forces."

The average cost of maintaining a person a year in state hospitals of

California increased 18.5 per cent in 1918 over 1916, the report showed. The average costs per capita for the past four years were given as follows: \$196.87 in 1915; \$188.68 in 1916; \$203.37 in 1917, and \$223.63 in 1918.

The 6818 acres of land included in the state hospital farms yielded products valued at \$339,643 in 1917, according to Hatch.

The deportation of 287 inmates of California state hospitals to their homes in other states during the past two years saved the state of California \$390,000 said the report of Charles F. Waymire, deportation agent for the state commission in lunacy.

The report showed that seven state hospitals had 10,313 inmates June 30, 1918; that 5209 persons, 3307 men and 1902 women were regularly committed during the two year period, and that 1303 inebriates, 1033 men and 270 women were committed during that period.

DEATH VALLEY WOMAN MASQUERADES AS MAN

(By Associated Press)
SAN BERNARDINO, Jan. 9.—After passing as a man for eight years and fleeing to the desert near here to evade the physical examination incident to the military draft, "John Bauer," age 24, was found to be a woman when she refused to submit to the ministrations of a male nurse at the state hospital at Patton.

"Bauer," who refused to give any other name, was apprehended in Death valley, where she had lived in a cave for the past year, and was believed to have become unbalanced from solitude. It was said today she would now be given another mental test, as the physician at the hospital attributed to her sex actions which caused her commitment. They said her conduct was normal for a woman, but was sufficiently strange when attributed to a man, to warrant her detention.

The woman told the hospital authorities she had lived in the Imperial valley for seven years, working as a man and wearing men's clothing, before she fled, according to her statement, to evade the draft.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE
GOLD ZONE DIVIDE MINING COMPANY—Location of principal place of business, Tonopah, Nye County, Nevada. Location of works, Gold Mountain, Esmeralda County, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 25th day of December, 1918, an assessment No. 4 of one (1) cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, room 314 State Bank Building, Tonopah, Nevada.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 31st day of January, 1919, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1919, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors
P. A. BURNHAM, Secretary
Office, 314 State Bank Building,
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IMPORTANT NOTICE

To Secretaries of Corporations Doing Business in Nevada
But Incorporated in Other States
NOT TOO LATE TO SAVE \$100 PER MONTH

SECTION 1—All foreign corporations doing business in the State of Nevada shall, not later than the month of March in each year, beginning in the year 1914, publish a statement of their last year's business in some newspaper published in the State of Nevada. If published in a daily newspaper, such statement shall be published for a period of one week, or if published in a semi-weekly or tri-weekly newspaper, for a period of two weeks; or if published in a weekly newspaper for a period of four weeks.

SECTION 2—The secretary of the company publishing the statement shall file a copy with the assessor of each county of the State of Nevada, in which said company is doing business.

SECTION 4—Any district attorney in the state is competent to sue to recover the penalty, or the attorney general. The first county suing through its district attorney shall secure the penalty, and if no suit is brought for the penalty by any district attorney the State shall have the right to recover through its attorney-general.

THE TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA WILL MAKE PUBLICATION REQUIRED BY LAW, WHICH INCLUDES THE FILING OF A SWORN AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION WITH THE ASSESSOR OF EACH OF THE COUNTIES OF THE STATE, WITHIN WHICH THE COMPANY IS DOING BUSINESS; AN AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION WILL ALSO BE FURNISHED SECRETARIES.

ANNUAL STATEMENT	
(Fill out and return)	
of the _____ Company	
for the year ending December 31, 1918	
Location of mine _____ Mining District	
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To assessments collected during 1918	\$ _____
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Address _____	Secretary _____

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